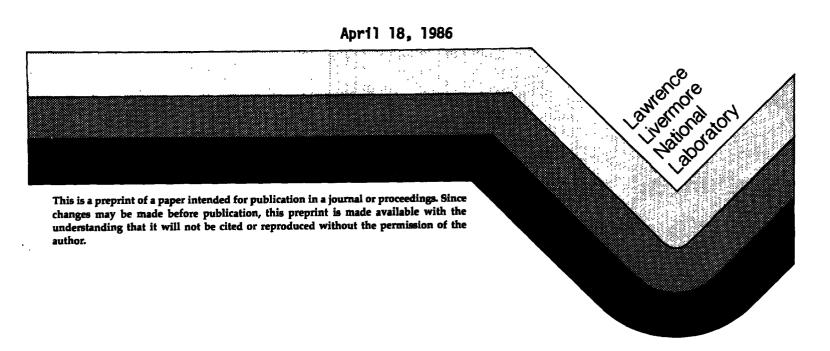


THE Be-Ta (BERYLLIUM-TANTALUM) SYSTEM

H. Okamoto L. E. Tanner

This paper was prepared for submittal to Bulletin of Alloy Phase Diagrams



DISCLAIMER

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor the University of California nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial products, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or the University of California, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

The Be-Ta (Beryllium-Tantalum) System 9.01218 180.9479

By H. Okamoto and L.E. Tanner
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Equilibrium Diagram

Six intermediate phases have been identified thus far, but little or no information is available concerning the alloy phase relations. Short reviews on this system have been provided by [66Sam] and [73Gol]. Figure 1 shows the position of each phase and melting points where available.

(β Be) and (α Be) Terminal Solid Solutions. The melting point of β Be and the β Be --> α Be allotropic transformation temperature are 1289±4 and 1270±6 °C, respectively [86BAP]. [50Kaul observed a eutectic network in a slowly cooled alloy containing 0.05 at.% Ta. Hence, the solid solubility of Ta in Be is less than this value.

Be₁₂Ta (7.7 at% Ta): Mn₁₂Th-type, identified by [57Bat] and [57Gla]. Its melting point is 1850 °C according to [59Pai, 60Sto]. The tetragonal compound found earlier by [36Mis] is likely to be this phase. There is no evidence of eutectic melting of Be-Ta compositions between Be₁₂Ta and Ta below approximately 1700 °C [60Kri].

Be₁₇Ta₂ (10.5 at.% Ta): Be₁₇Nb₂-type, identified by [59Pai(60Pai)] and [60Zal(61Zal)]. The melting point was reported as 1990 [59Pai], 1980 [60Sto], and 1988 °C [63Get].

Be₃Ta: Be₃Nb-type, identified by [60Zal(61Zal)]. Its melting point is not known.

Be₂Ta: Cu_2Mg -type with a melting point slightly below 1800 °C [59Pai]. This phase was also observed by [60Zal(61Zal)].

Be₂Ta₃: Si₂U₃-type, identified by [60Zal(61Zal)]. The melting point is not known.

BeTa₂: Al₂Cu-type, prepared by sintering at 1300 °C [65Gan]. Its melting point was not determined.

(Ta) Terminal Solid Solution. The melting point of Ta is 3020 $^{\circ}$ C [81BAP]. The initial slope of L/[L+(Ta)] liquidus in Fig. 1 is drawn by assuming no solubility of Be in (Ta) (see "Thermodynamics" section).

Crystal Structures

A summary of crystal structure and lattice parameter data is given in Table 1. Thermal expansions of $Be_{12}Ta$ and $Be_{17}Ta_2$ were measured by [61Boo] (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) and are given in terms of averaged values by [65Bea] (Table 2).

[80Tan] predicted the existence of a stable or metastable compound, BeTa, having the CsCl-type crystal structure from the study of a series of Be-transition metal systems.

Thermodynamics

Partial Gibbs energies for Be₁₂Ta and Be₁₇Ta₂ at 1327 $^{\circ}$ C were calculated by [73Hull (also in [73Spe]) from the results of vapor pressure measurements by [64Boo]:

Phase	G _{e⇔} , J∕mol
Be ₁₂ Ta (Ta-rich) Be ₁₇ Ta ₂ (Be-rich) Be ₁₇ Ta ₂ (Ta-rich)	13707 13707 221 4 6

[74Zag] estimated the heat of mixing of the liquid Be-Ta as $-6110\underline{X}(1-\underline{X})$ J/mol using the method developed by [70Kau].

The information above is insufficient for phase diagram calculations.

The initial slope of the L/(L+(Ta)) liquidus has been calculated assuming that (1) the (Ta) phase has no homogeneity range and (2) the lattice stability parameter of solid Ta is -36570 + 11.105T J/mol; this was derived from the heat of fusion of Ta given by [83Cha].

Cited References

36Mis: L. Misch, "Crystal Structures of Some Beryllium Alloys,"

<u>Metallwirtschaft</u>, <u>15</u>(6), 163-166 (1936) in German. (Equi Diagram;

Experimental)

50Kau: A.R. Kaufmann, P. Gordon, and D.W. Lillie, "The Metallurgy of Beryllium," <u>Trans. ASM, 42</u>, 785-844 (1950). (Equi Diagram; Experimental)

*57Bat: F.W. von Batchelder and R.F. Raeuchle, "The Structure of a New Series of MBe₁₂ Compounds," <u>Acta Crystallogr.</u>, <u>10</u>(10), 648-649 (1957); "The Structures of a New Series of MBe₁₂ Compounds from the Elements in Groups V-A, VI-A and VII-A," <u>Acta Crystallogr.</u>, <u>10</u>(12), 768 (1957). (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)

- *57Gla: E.I. Gladyshevskii and P.I. Kripiakevich, "Crystalline Structure of the Compounds MoBe₁₂, WBe₁₂ and TaBe₁₂," <u>Kristallografiya</u>, <u>2</u>, 742 -745 (1957) in Russian; TR: <u>Sov. Phys. Crystallogr.</u>, <u>2</u>, 730-733 (1957). (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 58Che: Ye.Ye. Cherkashin, Ye.I. Gladyshevskiy, P.I. Kripyakevich, and Yu.B. Kuz'ma, "X-ray Structural Analysis of Certain Systems of Transition Metals," Zh. Neorg. Khim., 3(3), 650-653 (1958) in Russian; TR: Russ. J. Inorg. Chem., 3(3), 135-141 (1958). (Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 59Pai: R.M. Paine, A.J. Stonehouse, and W.W. Beaver, "An Investigation of Intermetallic Compounds for Very High Temperature Applications," WADC Tech. Rept., part. I (1959). (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 60Kri: O.H. Krikorian, "Some Properties of Vanadium Group Beryllides," U.S. At. Energy Comm. UCRL-5989-T, 9pp. (1960). (Equi Diagram; Experimental)
- 60Pai: R.M. Paine and J.A. Carrabine, "Some New Intermetallic Compounds of Beryllium," <u>Acta Crystallogr.</u>, <u>13</u>(8), 680-681 (1960). (Equi Diagram; Experimental)
- 60Sto: A.J. Stonehouse, R.M. Paine, and W.W. Beaver, "Mechanical Properties of Some Transition Element Beryllides," in <u>Mechanical Properties of Intermetallic Compounds</u>, J.H. Westbrook (ed.), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, 297-319 (1960). (Equi Diagram; Experimental)
- *60Zal: A. Zalkin and D.E. Sands, "Crystallography of Some of the Transition Element Beryllides," U.S. At. Energy Comm. UCRL-5988-T, May 24, 6pp (1960). (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 61Boo: J. Booker, R.M. Paine, and A.J. Stonehouse, "Investigation of Intermetallic Compounds for Very High Temperature Applications," Wadd Tech. Rep., TR 60-889, 134pp (1961). (Crys Structure; Experimental)
- *61Zal: A. Zalkin, D.E. Sands, R.G. Bedford, and O.H. Krikorian, "The Beryllides of Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, and Ta," <u>Acta Crystallogr.</u>, 14(1), 63-65 (1961). (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 65Bea: W.W. Beaver, A.J. Stonehouse, and R.M. Paine, "Development of Intermetallic Compounds for Aerospace Applications," <u>Metals for the Space Age</u>, 682-700, ed. F. Benesovsky, pub. Metallwerk Plansee Ag., Reutte /Tyrol (1965). (Crys Structure; Experimental)
- *65Gan: E. Gangleberger, E. Laube, and H. Nowotny, "Crystal Structure of Ta₂Be," <u>Monatsh. Chem.</u>, <u>96</u>, 242-245 (1965) in German. (Equi Diagram, Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 66Sam: G.V. Samsonov, "Chemistry of the Beryllides," <u>Usp. Khim.</u>, <u>35</u>(5), 779-822 (1966) in Russian; TR: <u>Russ. Chem. Rev.</u>, <u>35</u>(5), 339-361 (1966). (Equi Diagram; Review)

- 70Kau: L. Kaufman and H. Bernstein, <u>Computer Calculation of Phase Diagrams</u>, Academic Press, New York (1970). (Thermo; Theory)
- 72Hav: E.E. Havinga, H. Damsma, and P. Hokkeling, "Compounds and Pseudo-Binary Alloys with the CuAl₂(C16)-type Structure. I. Preparation and X-ray Results," <u>J. Less-Common Met.</u>, <u>27</u>, 169-193 (1972). (Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 73Gol: O. von Goldbeck, "Phase Diagrams," in <u>Beryllium: Physico-Chemical Properties of Its Compounds and Alloys</u>, Atomic Energy Review: Special Issues, (ed.) O. Kubaschewski, UNIPUB, New York, No. 4, 45-61 (1973). (Equi Diagram; Review)
- 73Hul: R. Hultgren, P.D. Desai, D.T. Hawkins, M. Gleiser, and K.K. Kelley, Selected Values of the Thermodynamic Properties of Binary Alloys, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, OH (1973). (Thermo; Compilation)
- 73Spe: P.J. Spencer, "Thermochemical Properties," in <u>Beryllium: Physico-Chemical Properties of Its Compounds and Alloys</u>, Atomic Energy Review: Special Issues, (ed.) O. Kubaschewski, UNIPUB, New York, No. 4, 7-44 (1973). (Thermo; Review)
- 74Zag: V.N. Zagryazkin and A.S. Panov, "Calculation of the Heats of Formation of Transition Metal Beryllides," Zh. Fiz. Khim., 48(6), 1519 -1521 (1974) in Russian; TR: Russ. J. Phys. Chem., 48(6), 891-892 (1974). (Thermo; Theory)
- 75Stu: M. Stumke and G. Petzow, "Crystal Structure and Lattice Constants of Transition Metal-Diberyllides and -Diborides in Ternary Solid Solutions," Z. Metallkd., 66, 292-297 (1975) in German. (Crys Structure; Experimental)
- 80Tan: L.E. Tanner, "The Stable and Metastable Phase Relations in the Hf-Be Alloy System," <u>Acta Metall.</u>, <u>28</u>(12), 1805-1816 (1980). (Meta Phases; Theory)
- 81BAP: "Melting Points of the Elements", <u>Bull. Alloy Phase Diagrams</u>, <u>2</u>(1), 145-146 (1981). (Equi Diagram; Compilation)
- 81Kin: H.W. King, "Crystal Structures of the Elements at 25 °C", <u>Bull</u>.

 <u>Alloy Phase Diagrams</u>, 2(3), 401-402 (1981). (Crys Structure; Compilation)
- 82Kin: H.W. King, "Temperature-Dependent Allotropic Structures of the Elements", <u>Bull. Alloy Phase Diagrams</u>, <u>3</u>(2), 275-276 (1982). (Crys Structure; Compilation)
- 83Cha: M.W. Chase, "Heats of Transformation of the Elements," <u>Bull. Alloy Phase Diagrams</u>, 4(1), 123-124 (1983). (Thermo; Compilation)
- 86BAP: to be published in <u>Bull. Alloy Phase Diagrams</u>, (1986). (Equi Diagram; Compilation)
- * Indicates key paper.

Table 1 Be-Ta Crystal Structure and Lattice Parameter Data

Compositi Phase at.% Ta	on, Pearson	Struktur- bericht designation	Space group	Proto- type	Lattice a	parame	ters, nm Reference
(βBe) 0	cI2	A2	Im3m	¥	0.25515		[82Kin]
(αBe) 0	pb5	A3	P6₃/mmc	Mg	0.22857	0.35839	[81Kin]
Be₁⊴Ta 7.7	t126	D2 to	I4/mmm	MnızTh	0.7334 0.7337 0.7330	0.4267 0.4255 0.4257	[57Bat] [57Gla] [58Che](a)
Be ₁₇ Ta ₂ 10.5	hR19		R3m	Be₁ァNb₂	0.739 0.7388	1.076 1.074	[59Pai] [60Zal](b)
Be _⊕ Ta 25	hR12		R3m	Be₃Nb	0.453	2.095	[60Zal](b)
Be ₂ Ta 33.3	cF24	C15	Fd3m	Cu₂Ng	0.651 0.6507	• • •	[60Zal](b) [75Stu]
Be₂Ta₃ 60	tP10	D5	P4/mbm	Si⊋U₃	0.650	0.332	[60Zal](b)
BeTa ₂ 66.7	tI12	C16	I4/mcm	Al⊋Cu	0.6009 0.6010	0.4902 0.4890	[65Gan] [72Hav]
(Ta)100	cI2	A2	Im3m	V	0.33031	• • •	[81Kin]

⁽a) Same group of authors as [57Bat]. (b) Also in [61Zal].

Table 2 Mean Linear Thermal Expansion Coefficients, x10-sm/m/°C [65Bea]

Compounds	/	Temperature range,	°C\
	27 to 316	27 to 982	27 to 1482
Be,⊋Ta	10.4	13.7	15.1
Be,⊋Ta⊋	11.2	14.0	15.7

Acknowledgments

Be-Ta evaluation contributed by L.B. Tanner, L-217, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, P.O. Box 808, Livermore, CA 94550 and H. Okamoto, B77G, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720. Work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract no. W-7405-Eng-48 and American Society for Metals (ASM). Literature searched through 1984. Part of the bibliographic search was provided by ASM. L.B. Tanner and H. Okamoto are ASM/NBS Data Program Category Editors for binary beryllium alloys.

Be-Ta Figure Captions

Fig. 1 Be-Ta Assessed Phase Diagram

H. Okamoto and L.E. Tanner, 1986

Fig. 2 Thermal Expansion of Be₁₂Ta (m/m) [61Boo] o = Heating, • = Cooling.

H. Okamoto and L.E. Tanner, 1986

Fig. 3 Thermal Expansion of Be₁₇Ta₂ (m/m) [61Bool o = Heating, \bullet = Cooling.

H. Okamoto and L.E. Tanner, 1986

